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A GREAT NIGHT IN COMMONS.

GLADSTONE AND MORLEY ATTACK THE GOVERNMENT.

Denouncing Balfour for His Outrages Upon the Irish People-Mortey Moves a Yote of Censure-The Grand Old Man Triumphantly Proclaims the Impending Bewafall of the Government Party.

LONDON, Feb. 16.-In the House of Commons. st 5% P. M., Mr. Morley arose and, in accordance with the notice previously given by him. moved that the House adopt a vote censuring the Irish Executive for its action in the Tipperary prosecutions. Mr. Moriey's motion de-clared that such action on the part of the Irish Executive was calculated to bring the law into ntampt, and was a violation of the rights of

The House was filled from the galleries to the foor. Mr. Parnell sat below the gangway, between Mr. Thomas Bayley Potter, and Mr. Timothy M. Healy. Mr. Thomas Sexton sat right behind Mr. Justin McCarthy, on the same

bench as Mr. Morley. Mr. Morley, rising amid cheers, said that the otion instead of being put out of date by recent events, was most opportune in view of the fact that two prominent Irish members of Parliament had just passed on their way into prison within sight of the House. (Hear, hear.) The imprisonment of these members of Parliament, continued Mr. Mor-ley, was the climax of the Tipperary prosecutions. He appealed to the House as to whether, until teptember, last his attitude toward the Irish soilce had been hostile; but after seeing in Tipperary the working of the tremendous coercion machine, his eyes had been opened as to what ritch of demoralization. brutality, and lawlessness the agents of Mr. Balfour had been brought by Mr. Balfour's standing up for every act of theirs, right or wrong |cheers|, crediting overy statement of the police and refusing to make any inquiry. however strong the evidence was against them.

added Mr. Morley, he saw mere cheering and booing" made a pretext for the violent dispersal of a small crowd. The police adopted a course on that occasion for which, in England. Col. Caddell and every man concerned in it would have been cashiered. The scene at the entrance of the Court House was further evidence of police lawlessness. It was not the dense, savage crowd some people supposed. but as quiet and harmiess a crowd as he ever absolutely unprovoked violence, of which any disciplined force in the world ought to be ashamed. Some of the constables did seem to be ashamed and disgusted. It was not that he was unnerved by the sight of the broken heads brought to the surgeon; broken heads did not him. It was the spectacle of agents of the law brutally violating the law. He was astounded that Mr. Ballour accused him of exaggration. He (Morley) was ready to attest to everything in court. It was no fault of his that an action had not been brought. (Cheers.) At this point Mr. Balfour signified dissent, and Mr. Morley asked him if he meant to say he shrank from going into a court of evidence. Mr. Balfour—No: but your friends succeeded in postponing the trial until March.

Mr. Morley, continuing, said that the Judge held that the reacons for postponement were adequate. When the Coercion act was passed it was not intended that cases like those in Tipperary should be withdrawn from the jury. The bench there was deliberately packed to try a great State case io which ninety witnesses were summoned. The selection of Magistrates Shannon and Irwin was about the most monstrous act that even Mr. Balfour ever commisted. (Cheera.) It was prostitution of the tribunal.

Mr. Morley then proceeded to denounce the

administered in a spirit of traud on Faillament. (Chere!

Mr. T. W. Russell (Unionist) said that Mr. Morley spent three hours in Tipperary and botted by the next train. (Laughter.) He ridiculed the statement that the crowd was harmless. No Tipperary mob, he said, had ever before been held up to admiration as a pacific crowd. His amendment asken the House to vindicate the action of the police in view of the conspiracy of which Mesara Dillon and O'Brien had been convicted. Their inciting advice turned Tipperary, which was one of the most prospects towns of Ireland, into a place as desolate as if it had been swept by an averaging army. He would not contest Mr. Morley's right to shate in the faction ight, but why, while in Tipperary, did he not inquire of the people the causes of the local rou? He would have learned that their misery was due to bo) outting, accompanied by stary being the cause of the passer was due to bo) outting, accompanied by stary being the cause of the passer was due to bo) outting, accompanied by stary being the cause of the passer was due to bo) outting, accompanied by stary being the cause of the passer was due to bo) outting, accompanied by stary being the cause of the passer was due to bo) outting, accompanied by stary being the cause of the passer was due to bo) outting, accompanied by the cause of the passer was due to bo) outting, accompanied by the cause of the passer was due to bo) outting, accompanied by the cause of the passer was due to bo) outting, accompanied by the cause of the passer was due to bo) outting, accompanied by the cause of the passer was due to bo) outting, accompanied by the passer was due to bo) outting, accompanied by the passer was due to bo) outting, accompanied by the passer was due to bo) out the passer was due to be the passer was due to be accompanied by the passer was due to be accompanied to the p

faction "ght, bur why, while in Tipperary, did he not inquire of the people the causes of the local run? He would have learned that their misery was due to boye-time, necompanied by stery kind of violence. Hear, hear.] Thanks to the dioverment, honest Irishmen now had a better chane of pursuing lawful business. Village rufhanism had been suppressed. Mr. Morley sought to the the hands of the Executive and prevent the protection of friends of law and order in Irishme.

Mr. Gladsone expressed surprise that the Government count named an amendment evaduatine main accusation against Mr. Halfour as assisting to violate the civil rights of the people. Assalling the authors of the plan of campaign was not an answer to the charge. Mr. Balfour defended the officers and the Executive against the charge of violation of the law and the use of illegs! force against the people. That was not a response to the charge that the bench was packed with Magistrates whose justice was innugned. [Cheers.] Counter charges of rict were part of the practice of the Executive, who were trying to withdraw matters from the jury. Hear, hear.] Mr. Balfour was always willting to accept wholesale statements of dicians. It was indecorous of him to charge Mr. Morley with deliberately suppressing facts. By garbling evidence the Government simed to exclude the people from the protection of a jury in order to let the Executive work their will upon their opponents. They the Government had thus socceeded in effecting compulary exclusion from the House of two of the ablest and most honored Irish members at a period when all sides left that the country had special need of their services. Cheers.] It was a noble stroke to close the prison doors on Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon on the eve of the discussion of a question on which they were best entitled to speak. (Cheers.) Jubbless the House of speak. (Cheers.) Doubless the House of speak. (Cheers.) Doubless the House in the Government. The vots, hower, would not avert their coming door nor obsure ever-growing ev

and invaluable liberties possessed by Britain. (Cheers.)
Interest in the debate was lessened by the limitation of the line of assault on the Government to the incidents at Thomeray.

Mr. Moriey showed unwon ed animus while speaking. The memory of Mr. Baifour's contemptuous reference to his inaccuracies, committed while telling of the Tipperary row, is probably still rankling in his mind. Mr. Parpell sat with folds i arms listening to Mr. Morely, evidently with close attention, but he did not join in the Irish cheers. He left as soon as Mr. Gladstone spoke for half an hour. He manifested no special enthusiasm till toward the close of his appeal. Then his voice, in ringing tones of triumph, declared that the doom of cerolon and the Government was assured. In the sarly part of his appeal Mr. Gladstone turnoit his back unon the Government benches, and addressed his remarks directly to Mr. Russell. On the Conservatives shouting "Order!" Mr. Gladstone asked what the noise was about. Baid Sir William Vernon Harcourt:

They are howling at you. Those are their

the noise was about. Baid Sir William Vernon Harcourt:

They are howling at you. Those are their good manners."

Mr. Gladstone thereupon turned about, howed and resumed his speech. Mrs. Gladstone occupied a seat in the ladies gallery in full view of her husband. For the first time since their rupture the Irish members were to once all all together. Mr. Paraell exchanged words with Mesars, McCarthy and Sexton, but ignored Mr. Healy.

Mr. rmith First Lord of the Treasury, who shoke somewhat indistinctly, concurred the opposition for levelling general charges at those who were engaged in administering the law in

Ireland, instead of detailling the charges to as the adole the accused to detend them: Though the motion was aimed directly at Mr. Ballour, the Corporate in th

Chancellor.

Mr. Morley's motion to censure was rejected

—820 to 245.

DEPEW FOR GOVERNOR. Notion Seems to Suit the Warring Ropublicans-Does It Suit Depew ! Several weeks ago the Republicans of the must be done to bring about harmony among the leaders, as well as the rank and file. The

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ready was of interest were without
for the result of the result of the result of a control of the result of the resu It was said has night that Mr. Beiden quickly appreciated the situation, and was ready to acquie oe in a movement which would indeed select a candidate gratifying to all hands. Mr. Miller, it was size said, had sarned that his infant could not live. But it is now declared that the conference had at least the merit of awakening all hands to the real situation, and from that time there have been consultations in numerable, all for the purpose of lighting on a man acceptable to all Republicans in the State.

For several days there has been gossip to the effect that Chauncev M. Depew was to be the Republicans in the State. It is a very indirect way Mr. Depew has been sounded on this question, but he is a stateman who keeps his own caused until he telleves the proper time has come to speak. The arguments advanced in favor of the nomination are that Mr. Denew is on the most friendly terms with the Harrison Administration is the friend of Senator Hiscock the friend of Mr. Pintt and especially is the friend of Mr. Miller. He believes first last, and all the time that the hands of the Administration should be upbeld. This is considered a great merit in these days. The movement looking to Mr. Denew's nomination for Governor on the Republican ticket has become of very pronounced proportions.

me of very pronounced proportions, MAYOR GRANT RETURNS.

Has Had a Beautiful Time-Collected Points on Southern Politics. Mayor Grant returned last night after his three weeks' trip through the South. He is looking uncommonly well.

"My eyes had troubled me a great deal," he said, "but I felt convinced that the only thing necded to make them as sound as ever was rest. On my vacation I did not use them at all except when it was absolutely necessary. In talking about his trip, the Mayor said it was a thoroughly enjoyable one. His companions were Edward Murphy, Jr., John D. Crimmins, George S. Weed, and Harry Macdona. All the prominent cities in the North Were visited, and in all of them the Mayor received many courtesies from the officials. His mental faculities were kept in play by the new paper men who followed him diligently about. When they failed as they certainly sid, in inducing the Mayor to talk point s, they supplied him in the most liberal sanion with rolitical information and he is now find of points on routhern politics.

"We virted, among other places," said the Mayor. "Fo ts Sumter and Moultrie, Lookout Mountain, Mobile, Richmonsi, Jacksonville, Tallahasse, and the Silver springs. The entire trip was a delightfullone, and we had made arrangements for continuing it another week, but the donth of Gen. Sherman brought us home." was a thoroughly enjoyable one. His compan-

home."
The Mayor was asked to say something about politics, but he positively refused.
"I shall be at my office to morrow." he said.
"and circumstances may cause me to change my mind, but has at present there is nothing that I could say that could have the slightest interest."

EDITOR STILES SHOOTS.

Now he Hears No More Mysterious Rapplugs at his Window. B. F. Stiles, the editor of the Suffolk Bulletin, published in Huntington, has been greatly annoyed of late by a mysterious rapping on one of his dining room windows. All attempts to discover the cause of the rapping were fruitlens. Watchmen guarded the house at night, and while they were on duty the family stept undisturbed. Then the house was encircled with an electric siarm wire. It falled to work, and the rapping was resumed that night. Editor Stiles then invested in a revolver.

Saturday night he stole into the house unobserved and waited in the dining room for developments. At the regular hour the rapping begin. Pointing his revolver at the window whence the sound came he binzed away. He fired three shots through the window and then rushed to the door. In the darkness he saw two men running down the street. He fired the two remaining shots in his revolver at their retreating forms. Since then he has not been annoyed. of his dining room windows. All attempts to

sets, or at least that part represented by the collateral representing the loans to the railrod dompany, were not at all gitt-edged. Mr. Preston summoned the Executive Committee of the company before him, and notified them that they must make up the difference before the money of the company to stop business.

From that time on there was a grand hustle to get the money. It lasted all the afternoon and evening and far into the night. George A. Evans, the vice-President of the company, who was responsible for the loans to the railroad company, made efforts to help his company out of their trouble. Personal apreals were made to Russell Sage, who holds 100 shares of American Loan and Trust Company stock, and all the other directors besieged their friends for aid. Some of these directors called on Mr. Sage again last night, and he promised to help them out conditionally. Other piedges were secured the most of them coming, it was said from John I. Blair, the millionaire of Blairaville, a director in the company. The hustling was attended with such good results that Granyille P. Hawes, the counsel for the American Loan and Trust Company, announced just before midnight that enough money had been raised to warrant the opening of the doors this morning. Mr. Hawes added that if the piedges were served out the company would have no difficulty in going on.

A report went through Wall street yesterday that the company had really suspended. The company had decided to take advantage of the five earlied out the company would have no difficulty in going on.

A report went through Wall street yesterday that the company decided to ray the checks that had been presented for payment to the cashier of the trust company decided to ray the checks that had been presented to them. This decision, in a measure, was the result of another clause in the charter of the company, which says that all the directors are responsible each in the sum of \$5,000 for every disputed claim that is decided adversely. Another resport said that the balance of

thorough reorganization of the American Loan and Trust Company. Some of the directors of the Holland Trust Company have been buying stock in the American Loan and Trust Company in the last few days, with a view, it was said, to get in and possibly to amalgate the two companies. It was believed, though that Millionaire Blair will interfere with any such plans. It was asserted that a plan of reorganization already drawn up provides for a reduction in the stock and capital of the company to \$500,000. W. C. Andrews, according to those well informed, is not as closely associated with the Standard Oil Company as some people suppose. He has loans with the American Loan and Trust Company but he says he can provide for them. Certain financiers acquainted with the company's but he says he can provide for them. Certain financiers acquainted with the company but he says he can provide for them. Certain financiers acquainted with the company's but he willing to lend on the \$900,000 in bonds of that road held by the Trust Company as collateral. While there was no particular market value for the bonds at present these financiers believe that when the guarantees of \$250,000 of certain counties to the road are fulfilled everything would turn out shipshape. It was said that these guarantees would certainly be fortheoming.

Some of the Officials of the company seemed

coming.
Some of the officials of the company seemed to be badly informed last night. J. S. Thurston, the Secretary and Treasurer, said that the books "proved" exactly. The only question now to determine he said, was whether tion now to determine, he said, was whether the collateral securities were sufficient or not. That was the Examiner's task, and he had not yet completed it. All depositors who had ask-ed for their money had been paid in full, and there was a comfortable sum of cash on hand to meet the demands of those who might ap-

to meet the demands of those who might appear to-day.

'On Oct. 29." Mr. Thurston continued, "the Bank Examiner examined our company and, after setting aside a large amount as doubtful. still found that we had a surplus of \$135,000. That was not 55 too much. We lost no money in the Wall street furry in November. We do not deal in stocks. On the contrary, we made money, and got good rates for the money we loaned. It is absurd to say that there should be a deflect or an impairment of capital now. If such a thing could possibly develop it would be established by the Examiner's report only, and that is not ret made."

be a deficit or an impairment of capital now. If such a thing sould possibly develop it would be established by the Examiner's report only, and that is not yet made."

Vice-President George A. Evans talked cheerfully last evening:

"The run on the company is growing less and less every day," he said. "and we expect to pull through nil right, Within the past four days we have paid out about \$1,100,000. When the run began on Thursday we paid out some \$400,000 in a single day; on Friday and Saturday we paid about \$200,000 each day, and yesterday the amount was about \$200,000. We have raised money enough to-day to pay all that will be called for to-morrow, and we expect to keep affeat until this thing is tided over. When the meeting of the company's directors broke up to-night at 7 o'clock we all felt very much encouraged. It was generally understood that the Bank Examiner would find that we had come out about even. Bank Examiner Cahill is the same one who last November gave us a surplus of \$199,000. Our fresident. Mr. Baidwin, thought that was too low, and then he and the Bank Examiner went over the securities again, and found that the surplus amounted to about \$190,000."

Mr. Evans dealed that there was a shortage, and said there was no doubt about the company's solvency. As to its connection with the Bocatur. Chesabeske and New Orleans Railroad, he said:

"We have lent the road and the individuals connected with it at different times \$340,000, and we hold \$480,000 of the road's bonds as securities. The loans began a year ago last summer, when we advanced \$100,000 for rails, taking as security a lien on a sub-sidy in the form of county bonds, which the road was to receive when a certain portion had been built, and holding size all of the road's bonds and was looking for a subsidy did not give the bonds, and has not done so yet. About this time a new construction from the hands of the road was sooking for a subsidy did not give the bonds. And has not done so yet. About this time a new construction conjunty custon

the members of the company gave their individual notes for \$50,000, which we discounted. Other small sums advanced by us from time to time bring up the indebtedness of the road to us to \$340,000. It would creat only \$50,000 or \$50,000 to finish the road, and it would then be worth \$1,900,000, or about \$400,000 more than it cost. Work on it was suspended, however, with the failure of the last company that took hold of it.

Mr. Evans seknowledged that the bonds could not be sold at once, but said he fully expected to see them sell in good time. His only interest in the loan and trust company, he said, was as a member of the firm of W. Metyacken & Co., rallroad supply contractors, 42 Wall street. The firm owned a block of 2,000 shares of stock. In which each of the three members was equally interested. Not in the members was equally interested. Not in the company's stock. There is one statement with the company's stock. There is one statement with the bald will be company's stock. There is one statement in why one would make, be said. Under President Baldwin's management the bank has been prosperous, and extract search intractly an exception were inherited from a former management. Howland N. Hazard was Mr. Baldwin's predecessor."

WHEN THERE'S A FOG THERE'S A FIRE. A New Axiom Established by the Electric Lighting Companies.

Water is pretty nearly as good a conductor of electricity as metal, and when the air gets saturated with it there is sometimes the mischief to pay with the telegraph and electric light wires. Humidity reached pretty nearly high-water mark as midnight approached last night and several things resulted.

One was the display of three electric lights for. Some high tension wires run on poins on and trees in the church-yard extend their branches over the sidewalk and very close to the wires. The trees and their branches were tors of electricity. The saturated atmosphere

soaked with water, and therefore good conductors of electricity. The saturated atmosphere between the branches and the wires completed the circuits, and the result was three brilliant electric are lights, which blazed, sputtered, went out, and blazed again, until finally the branches were burnt off and dropped to the street. During the display a considerable number of people gathered at the corners and watched it curiously.

The moisture-saturated atmosphere occasioned an alarm of fire at about the same time. The Pennsylvania Railroad ferry slips at Cortlandt street are lighted by electricity, and the wires run under the roof within a few inches of the wooden rafters. These wires were evidently badly insulated, if insulated at all, for fire broke out at nearly the same moment at three points in the roof just above them at the time when the fog from the river was thickest. An alarm was sent out, and the first engine that arrived quenched the flames within less than a minute with no appreciable damage. The new fire boat New Yorker steamed up immediately afterward, but there was no use for her.

While The Bux reporter was talking to the policemen on duty at the ferry immediately after the fire a newly erected telegraph pole suddenly broke into flame in front of the ferry house on the west side of West street. The fame flickered and went out before an alarm could be sent. The same wires which fired the ferry house on the west side of West street. The fame flickered and went out before an alarm could be sent. The same wires which fired the ferry house hung on this pole. They were strung to it on glass insulators set at least three lnohes from the wet wood. The current apparently jumped to the pole through the medium of the water-saturated air, forming an are and firing the wood.

From Fulton street to the Battery the wires kept sizzing here and there, sometimes dwindling down to a spark.

power, declared that the plaintiffs could not ask to restrain the use of any other consents than their own, and he doubted if an injunction could issue even to them. He took the papers. Mr. Butts admitted his clients had signed consents to change from horse to cable or electric traction, but said the company had informed the property owners that the change would be to cable, and not to electric power. His clients and ninety other property owners had given the road notice of the withdrawal of their consents. Without these the road which runs along Third avenue, from Harlem Bridge to Fordham, would be short about \$459,000 of the majority of property valuation.

He charged the company with fraud in making this representation, and in using the consents of two people who do not own property at the numbers given, and of an owner who was in an insane asylum at the time. in an insane asylum at the time.

JAMES M'CORMACK'S DEVICE.

Hated to Work, Bis Mother Made Him, and He Set Fire to the Shop. Sixteen-year-old James McCormack of 298 Prospect avenue, Brooklyn, pleaded guilty be-fore Police Justice Waish yesterday to a charge of arson, and was held for the Grand Jury. Several months ago he was sent by his mother to work for Blacksmith Hugh L. Harris of 224 Twenty-fifth street. He disliked the hard work in the blacksmith's sbop and frequently ran away. His mother, however, continued to send him back, and finally, in order to find a sure way to rid himself of the job, he decided to burn down the building.

On Jan. 21 he poured kerosene cil on the ficor of the second story and set fire to a pile of rags and shavings there. The flames were quickly extinguished and little damage was done. McCormack, feating discovery, took to flight and managed to keep out of the way until Bunday night, when one of his companions, to whom he had made a confession, revealed his hiding place to the police. Several months ago he was sent by his mother

Beath After Lymph Treatment.

Herman Struck, the Republican leader in the Twelfth ward in Brooklyn, died on Sunday in the German Hospital in Seventy-seventh street. New York, in his 42d year. He had been street. New York, in his 42d year. He had been suffering from consumption for two years, and on Jan. 29 was taken to the hospital for the lymph treatment. He received five injections, but without any favorable effect. He was a delegate to the Kings county Republican General Committee from his ward. He was a Manon and a Knight of Fythias and a member of the Brooklyn Saengerband and other German organizations. The funeral will be held this afternoon from his home at 422 Van Brunt street.

Laura's Gows Again.

An enterprising man in Chicago cabled to Paris for a description of Laura Jean Libbey's wonderful gown. He happened by the merest inck to strike the right designer. The cablegram containing the description cost the Chicago man \$115, but with the natural push of a Western business man he concelved a darting scheme, which he put into execution at once. He has writen to Miss Laura Jean Libbey, offering her a large sum of money to permit him to exhibit the dress at the World's Fair—not to be we nor shown to mortal eyes in the mean time. Miss Libbey has not come to a decision yet, and negotiations are still pending.—Adv.

MRS. SAPHORE'S SUSPICION. CAN'T FIND HER HUSBAND, AND SHE TRINKS SHE KNOWS WHY.

He to Complainant in a Case that Might Result in the Revocation of a License-She Knows He Would Return if He Could Mrs. Effe Saphore of 82 Lee avenue, Brooklyn, visited the Third District Police Court yesterday afternoon to get a warrant for the arrest of two men whom she accused of abduct-ing her husband. She told Chief Clerk Bernard Degnan that her husband, Elmer Saphore. had been spirited away so that he could not to-day as complainant against Wealey Warner been committed on Sept. 20 by Police Justice Goetting. He is accused of feloniously assault-ing Saphore on the night of Sept. 7 in Daniel McNulty's saloon at 449 Broadway, Williamsburgh, Saphore and Warner both work in shoe factories. Suphore is a union man, and

Warner, it is alleged, is not. There had been a strike in an Eastern District shoe factory, and Warner was one of the men who went to work in the factory when the union men went out. The men met in Mc-Nuity's saloon on the night of Sunday, Sept. 7. Saphore, it was alleged at the hearing in the police court, called Warner a scab, and Warner Sanbore's face was very badly out. He was on Broadway, epposite St. Paul's chapel, that goons there found it necessary to put forty-nobody will ever pay the electric lightcompany seven stitches in it to keep it together. He remained in the hospital for several weeks, and when he came out his face was disfigured. In the mean time Warner had been arrested The Grand Jury indicted him for assault is

In the mean time wagner had been arrested. The Grand Jury indicted him for assault in the third degree. According to the story related yesterday to Clerk Degnan by Mrs. Saphore, many attempts have been made to get her husband out of the way, so that McNulty's liquor license would not be revoked, as the assault occurred in the saloon on a Bunday night.

"On several occasions," said Mrs. Saphore, "my husband has been approached by rersons who offered him money to drop the case. He refused to do it, however, and told me a dozen times at least that nothing save death could keep him from appearing against his assailant.
"About ten days ago he came home and told me that he expected an officer to call with a subpara for him. He told me to save it for him, as he was anxious to appear against Warner. The Central Labor Union had heard that an effort was being made to have him withdraw the complaint, and that body took the matter in hand and urged my hu-band to go ahead with it. On the night of Feb. 8—n week ago Bunday—we talked over the case at home, and he again reiterated his intention to press the complaint. On the following night, Monday, Feb. 9, after supper, my husband was sent for. I don't know who sent for him, but he left the house, saying he would be back shortly.

sent for. I don't know who sent for him, but he left the house, saying he would be back short;.

"Something told me to follow him, as I was always afraid that harm would come to him on account of the assault case. Putting on my hat and wrap. I followed him, and saw him enter McNulty's saloon. I waited outside for him to reappear on the sidewalk, but he did not come. I stood there in the dampness and cold from 8 o'clook in the evening until midnight, but he did not come. I saw the bartender closing the saloon, and asked if my husband was inside. He replied that he was not. I then returned home, thinking that he had passed out of a side door of the saloon, and might possibly have got home before me, all night long I sat up waiting and watching for him to come home, but he did not come. At 65, o'clook on Tuesday morning I went back to McNulty's saloon and saw the bartender. I asked him if he had seen my husband. He told me he had not. Then I went to Wickett's shoe shop, on Boerum street, where my husband was employed, hoping to find him at work. He had not arrived there, and I then went to William H. Brower, the President of the United Shoe Workers' Union, who lives at 19 Ten Eyek street. Mr. Brower was a friend of curs, and was interested in proceduting the man who assaulted my husband. He made an effort to find him, but was unsuccessful. On Wednesday I again called at McNulty's saloon, but could get no information there. The case was called on that day in the Court of Sessions, and adjourned for a week, as my husband was not present.

"On Thursday night I paid another visit to McNulty's saloon."

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 16.-A rock weighing at least two hundred pounds fell from Duquesne Heights about 8:50 o'clock this morning and crashed into a passenger coach of the Washington, Pa., express on the Pan Handle road. It had been raining steadily for nearly twenty four hours and land slides were reported at various points along the road. The train had just entered the shadows of Duquesne Heights which are opposite the city, when the rook came thundering down the mountain side. It crashed into the centre of the coach, completely wrecking it. Miss Clara Fleming, aged 19, and Mr. J. F. Donabue, aged 20, were slitting in the same seat, but the young lady occupied the window side. Both saw the rock coming, but before the lady had time to escape it came through the can and crushed her to death. Donahue made a leap and escape with serious cuts and bruises. Miss Mamile Baidwin, aged 18 years, was cut about the head, breast and arms, and an unknown young man was badly bruised by pieces of the rock, which broke as it fell. A scene of wild confusion followed and soveral young ladies fainted. After detaching the wrecked car the train was brought into Pittsburgh. Miss Fleming's body was sent to her home at Washington, Pa. and the injured were taken to a hospital.

The victims were all students of Duff's College in this city, and were on their way to school when the accident happened. which are opposite the city, when the rock

MISS BIRCH SHUTS UP SHOP. The Committee Appointed to Find Out Who

Was Persocuting Her Stient Miss Florence Birch has closed her millinery store in Islip and gone out of business. Sev eral weeks ago her store was set on fire and considerable of the stock damaged. A few nights later some unknown person forced an entrance into the place and spolled the remaining stock. About the same time scandalous letters were received by certain young men of Islip reflecting on Miss Birch's reputation.

Finally a meeting of citizens was called, and Caleb T. Smith. N. O. Clock, and Winfield R. Velser were appointed a committee to try to discover the culprit. They have finished their investigation, but refuse to make the result public. It is said that they have made a discovery involving the good name of a roung woman in that neighborhood.

Cheaked the Trunk to his Accomplice. Walter F. Fisher, a baggage master of the Eric Railway, was arraigned at Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with stealing a trunk valued at \$560, the property of George I. Middleton of Chicago, while it was in transit. I. Middleton of Chicago, while it was in transit. Fisher took a Boston check off the trunk and put on one for New York, so that the trunk came on here and was received by Georgo Lamphere at 355 West Fifteenth street. There, it is charged the trunk was opened and its contents pawned. Tokats for clothing and a diamond ring were found upon Lamphere. Fisher said that Lamphere had put him up to the steal. Both men were remanded by Justice Ford. ANOTHER JOHNSTOWN FLOOD.

Wandreds of Houses Flooded and Pospic Fleeing in Boats. PITTERUROH, Pa., Feb. 16.-A special from

Johnstown says: At 8 o'clock this evening all the lower part

of the city is covered, and the water is rising rapidly, owing to the steady rains. On the south side and in Sambria hundreds of houses are flooded, and the people are get-

ting away in boats, as all bridges but one have

been swept away. Late to-night it is reported that the Shady Creek boom, carrying 4,000,000 feet of logs, is in danger of bursting, and the people are flying to higher grounds. There is no communication whatever between the different parts of

Reports from points between Johnstown and Pittsburgh indicate very high water, with several bridges and houses washed away as far down as Jeannette.

There will be no sleep in Johnstown tonight, as all the lower town houses are deserted and the people are huddled in the dwellings on the higher ground. The snow is melting rapidly, but at midnight the rivers are stationary.

Reports from eastern Ohio and West Virginia indicate a sudden rise in branches, with many bridges destroyed and houses flooded, though no lives have been lost so far.

A BANKER ACCUSED OF WIFE MURDER. A Strange Case that Has Excited Maif

CLARKS, Neb., Feb. 16.-8, B. Cowles, President of the Pacific Bank, was arrested to-day on the charge of having murdered his wife on Feb. 4. Since the discovery of the crime the city has been greatly excited. Mrs. Cowles was choked to death in her bedchamber.

Her acreams attracted attention, and when neighbors rushed in the husband was lying apparently unconscious on the floor. with blood streaming from a wound in the head, while the dead body of Mrs. Cowles was stretched on the bed, with deep imprints of the murderer's fingers on her throat

The house was raneacked as if by burglars in search of booty, and some money and jewelry was missing. When resuscitated the husband described how a masked burglar had rushed into the bedchamber, felled him to the floor and killed his wife. He immediately offered \$5.000 for clews to the murderer. At the inquest suspicion was directed toward

the banker as the murderer. Following out this theory, the numerous detectives devoted

the banker as the murderer. Following out this theory, the numorous detectives devoted much time to confirm the report. Fifty dollars, supposed to have been stolen by the burglar, was found isid securely in a closet. The door which was thought to have been forced by the murderer was found to have been forced by the murderer was found to have been forced by the murderer was found to have been forced by the murderer was found to have been forced by the murderer was found to have found in the stable. The alleged motive for the murder is \$50.000 life insurance, which the husband took out on his wife in the American Legion of Honor.

Notwithstanding the suspicion directed toward Banker Cowles, so much was he esteemed and so influential was he that the jury, after two weeks? Investigation, referred the matter to the county authorities. When Cowles discovered that he was suspected he was terribly affected, and requested the closest scrutiny, and apparently tried to assist the authorities. At noon the banker left the city, catenably for Omaha. The detectives were alert. Cowles was intercepted and arrested on the train at Columbus. He was not surprised when arrested, and immediately demanded a hearing. The gragatest excitement prevails.

Cowless for seven years was an officer in the Union Pacific Transportation service, and is a prominent and influential Odd Fellow and Mason. His banking institution is one of the largest in the State. The murdered woman was a society leader, and was never known to have quarreled with her husband.

The wound on the banker's head, which he declared to have rendered him unconscious, developed upon examination to have been the merest scratches, and could easily have been administered by himself. This fact constituted one of the first grounds for suspicion.

TWO CONDEMNED MURDERERS.

Attorney-General Tabor's Action in the ALBANY, Feb. 16 .- Attorney-General Tabor to day served upon Roger M. Sherman, attorney for Shibuya Jugiro, the Japanese murderer now awaiting execution by electricity in Sing Sing prison, the petition to, and notice of, his proposed motion on March 9 to the United States Supreme Court to dismiss the appeal from a denjal of a writ of habeas corpus granted Justro by Judge Lacombe on Jan. 7. or that the order so appealed from be affirmed, on the ground that the appeal was taken for delay only, and on the further ground that the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction of said appeal, and that the question on which the same depends is so frivolous as not to need further argument; or that, if the motion to dismiss or affirm the appeal is denied, the said appeal be advanced for argument.

The Attorner-General also served a similar petition and notice upon Robert J. Haire, attorney for Joseph Wood, a negro who is now awaiting execution by electricity in Sing Sing prison for the murder of Charles Ruffin, a laborer on the Croton Aqueduct, on March 28, 1890. The same action in this case is asked for as in the case of Jugiro, and for the same reason. that the order so appealed from be affirmed.

IN A BURNING MINE

Four Men Killed and Others in Fearful Portl-Had Defied the Union. SCOTTDALE, Pa., Feb. 16.-The Moyer mine of W. J. Raney, three miles south of here, is on fire. It is reported that four men have perished. The fire was kindled in the shaft, which is over 200 feet deep, by a miner accidentally dropping a naked lamp, which exploded. The workings immediately caught fire, and the fan, which is utilized to ventilate the shaft, was soon made useless. The coal is the shaft, was soon made useless. The coal is now on fire, and immense damage is feared. A portion of Mounts's Creek, a stream which runs near the mine, has just been turned into the shaft, in the hope of subduing the fiames. One report says that the four men in the mine may be living, but another and later report by a courier just arrived says the four are surely dead, and six or seven are supposed to be alive in another part of the mine.

There are 509 coke ovens in the plant, and about 550 men were employed. The works were running in defiance of the labor organization, liancy having refused to sign any agreement.

ment.

The body of one of the four men said to have been killed in the mine has been recovered. SAYS HIS WIFE BECAME A MODEL

Findings Against Artist Keating in His Suit for Divorce, Neil McLeod Keating, who was married to Adeline F. in Europe in November, 1887, sued her for divorce on the ground of alleged in-

timacy with an artist named Flagg, but Referee C. E. Lydecker recommends a dismissal of the complaint because the evidence is insufficient. The couple were artists and came to New York in 1888. Keating went South on business, and when he returned learned as he says, that his wife had been posing for Flagg. Where Sunday Shaving to Unlawful. PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 16.—The State Supreme

Court to-day affirmed the decision of the Court of Quarter Sessions in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Waldman and thus upheld the law against barbers shaving on Sunday, Waldman had been fined by a magairate, and he appealed from the decision. The Court intimateu that while shaving on Sunday might be a necessity, they had nothing to do but to interpret the law as they found it.

An Elevated Rallway for Philadelphia, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—The Mayor to-day signed the ordinance authorizing the con-atruction of an elevated street railway on Mar-ket street, and the bill now becomes a law.

Young & Smylle's " Acme" Licorice Pollets stain natural curative properties for sore throat—465.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

SECRETARY GIBSON OF THE TRUST INDICTED.

WHISKEY AND DYNAMITE

His Mysterious Pluid Tested in the Jury Room-The Directors of the Trust Stand by Rim, but Accept His Resignation. CRICAGO, Feb. 16,-The Whiskey Trust directors held an important secret session this morning, at which the exposure of the alleged plot to blow up the Shufeldt distillery was discussed. Secretary George J. Gibson of the Whiskey Trust has been indicted by the Grand Jury, and to-morrow morning, barring flight, will propably be again arrested and compelled to give ball in the State courts, in addition to \$30,000 Federal bonds already against him.
After hearing the evidence presented by
the Government officials regarding the
alleged plot to blow up with dynamite the anti-Trust Shufeldt distillery, there was a unanimous vote that an indictment be found against Gibson, and State's Attorney Longenecker spent some hours at his office to-night arranging the proper counts on which the Whiskey Trust Secwill be held is contained in the section of the Oriminal Code relating to the possession, manufacture, and guilty knowledge of explosives intended to be used for the injury of any build-

ing or person.

The most important witness was T. S. Dewar, the United States gauger who, it is alleged, was approached by Gibson with the scheme to blow up and burn the Shufeldt es-tablishment. Dewar was accompanied to the Grand Jury room by a guard of five special Government agents. States Attorney Longenecker conducted the inquiry. After Special Agent Brooks had told the jury of his work in unearthing the conspiracy to destroy the Shufeldt distiliery and Dewar's part in it, that person went in and displayed such a mass of damaging evidence against Gibson that little if any was needed afterward. Dewar had the letters said to have been received from Gibson, and also the bottles of fluid and the infernal machine alleged to have been sent to him by the Secretary. An experiment was made with the fluid in one of the vials, and it burst into a bright fisme as soon as poured out on a piece of paper. The fluid was sworn to be precisely the same as was taken from the valise carried by Gibson the morning of his arrest. The infernal machine was not unsettled, but Capt. Befield, who took a leading part in the Anarchist prosecution, explained what it was to the jury. The unanimous vote for an indictment followed at once.

The Bearn of Directors of the Distilling and feldt distillery and Dewar's part in it, that per-

field, who took a leading part in the Anarchist prosecution, explained what it was to the jury. The unanimous vote for an indictment followed at once.

The Board of Directors of the Distilling and Cattle-Feeding Company makes the following statement:

"We are holding our regular monthly meeting in Chicago instead of Peorla, for the purpose of ascertaining as far as possible the truth in respect to the charges, made against the Secretary of the company. Such widespread publicity has been given to the charges, and so many false rumors are being apread through the press, that we deem it our duty to make a brief statement.

"Since our election as directors we have devoted our time and best endeavors by honorable methods to the establishment of the buginess of the company upon a paying basis. We have made such progress in this direction that for many months the company has been earning and paying monthly dividends of one-haif of one per cent. equal to six per cent. per annum on its stock, and has in addition put aside a surplus each month. Our business is showing continuously a large increase in output for every month over the output for the corpseponding month in preceding years. Outside competition has never been felt as little as aduring the past six months. In the midst of such unexampled prosperity that any one interested in the company should imperil the immense interests of its stockholders by such a scheme as is charged we think no sane man will believe.

"In regard to Mr. Gibson, we have to say that he is a gentleman of character and high standing, that he has been a faishful and efficient Secretary to this company, and that we do not credit in the least that he is guilty of the company will, in our judgment, he in no wise affected by this charge. Mr. Gibson's resignation, having been tendered and accepted is furnished herewith:

"To the Directors of the Distilling and Cuitle Feders Company and the company will be when the feats are established and the conspiracy of which I am the violin has been appeaded t

nocence beyond question "J. B. Garrance. Fresident."

The purchase of fifty pounds of dynamite by Gibson a short time ago is explained by Mr. Woolner, who says that he bought it to clear out boulders and stumpslin a tract of land he had purchased.

The diligent seeker after information can get almost any sort of statement as to Gibson's whereabouts. A friend of his says he saw him in Chicago this morning. On the other hand, vice-President Woolner says he received a telegram to-day saving that Mr. Gibson is at telegram to-day saving that Mr. Gibson is at his suburban residence at Prospect Hill. a few miles from Peoria, and that there he intends to remain until sent for.

A Brower's Sudden Death.

Emil Schwab, a partner of the Burr Brewing Company, died suddenly at 9 o'clock last night, of hemorrhage of the lungs, in the saloon of Christopher Keyser, at 268 Sevenih avenus. He lived but five minutes after the hemorrhage began. He had been out collecting bills, and called at Keyser's to collect a bill. Schwab was 45 years old, and leaves a wife and children. He lived at 818 West Twenty-sixth street.

Rhett Indicted Three Times.

William P. Rhett, who was recently arrested at the Cortlandt Street Ferry by Detective Val on the charge of abducting three little girls from Jersey City—newsgirls and flower ped-dlers—was indicted vesterday by the Grand Jury. Three indictments—one for rape and two for abduction—were found against him. He will be arraigned at the General Sessions to-day to plead.

The Weather.

The storm from the Northwest passed over the lake regions on Sunday and was central yesterday in northeastern Canada, dissipating the cold wave that over spread that district. It caused a rise of 50° in tempera-ture throughout Canada. The rain area attending the storm covered all the States from the Ohio valley to the Atlantic and from Canada to the Guif. Heavy rain fell on the California coast. Snow was falling in Michigaa and Moutane. The rain in the Oblo valley and Penusyl-vania should cause a rapid rise in the rivers.

vania should cause a rapid rise in the rivers.

There is a storm with a barometric pressure down to
20.50 developing over Utah and Wyoming. It has a
tendency to draw the cold wave down from the Northwest, while the depression in Canada is drawing it cash
ward, but the chances for any severe weather in this region are slight, for as soon as the Western storm meves East it will out off the body of the wave. High southwest winds and fog prevailed yesterday along the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts. To-

day the winds should shift to northwest. Rain fell in this city from the early morning. The highest Government temperature was 53°; lowest, 57°; average humidity, 60 per cent.; wind brisk, southwest. The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in The Size building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

signal orgics forecast fill S p. M. turshav. For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair Tuesday, westerly winds; cooler by Wednesday morning For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware,

clearing during Taseday; westerly winds; cooler by Wednesday morning. For Massachusetts. Rhode Island, and Connections. rain, turning into snow Tuesday night; westerly winds; colder by Wednesday morning.

For Maine, New Hampebire, and Vermont, rain, turn-ing into snow Tuesday evening; colder Wednesday For eastern New York, rain, turning during the even

ing this enem; winds shifting to tresterly; colder by Wednesday morning; fair Wednesday. For western New York and western Pennsylvania. rain, turning into enow; winds shifting to decidedly solder northwestering sold wave.